

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to:
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Broad Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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SWALLOW &
ARIEL'S
BISCUITS,
JAMS
AND
CAKES.
Made from the finest Australian
Flour and Fruit.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
[764]

No. 18,211. 號一十零百二千八萬一第 日九十二月八年辰丙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1916 二拜禮 號六十二月九年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 FEB. MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.
TO ARRIVE.
Sept. 27th.—Europe (via Siberia), per
s.s. ANHUI.
TO DEPART.
Sept. 28th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 11
a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.
Sept. 28th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 3
p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
Sept. 28th.—Haiphong, Tourane, Sai-
gon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-
lon, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt and
Europe at 4 p.m., per s.s.
PORTHOS.
Sept. 28th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 3
p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Oct. 4th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
ASIA.
Oct. 4th.—Shanghai, North China,
Japan (via Nagasaki), Vi-
ctoria, Vancouver, United
States, South America, and
United Kingdom (via Cana-
da), at 10.30 a.m., per s.s.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.

* For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notices
on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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WHISKIES.**

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LIMITED**

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " 12.45 p.m. " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " 12.30 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comptroller Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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J.A. A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BATTERY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
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Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 44 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 56 " 50 " 44 "
PATEY SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
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FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons. No. 2 15,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 56 " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity over 8,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (New Shimomura).
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GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [743]

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Now well-known throughout the East for
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AGENTS. [80]

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TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Saikou (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKARI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time
Dairen	7.30 a.m.	Shanghai	1.00 p.m.	Shanghai	7.30 a.m.	Dairen	1.00 p.m.
Changchun	11.30 a.m.	Shanghai	1.00 p.m.	Shanghai	7.30 a.m.	Dairen	1.00 p.m.
Changchun	11.30 a.m.	Shanghai	1.00 p.m.	Shanghai	7.30 a.m.	Dairen	1.00 p.m.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above times do not include the Express Train North Run.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun
at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen,
Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiching (the finest sea-side resort in North China),
all under the Company's Management.

TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NORDDEUTSCHER REISEBUREAU and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Shanghai, from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained
free, or direct from the Company.

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Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A1, and Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL.
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Amoy, Chioo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Peking.
MINING DEPARTMENT
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[808]

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Single Fare by Night Steamer ... \$5.00
Return ... (available also for return by day steamer) ... 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer ... 5.00
Return ... 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAM. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 5 p.m. FATSAN.

WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FATSAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAISHAN," Tons 3,000. | S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 1916.
"TAISHAN"
The Company's New Steamship.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return
from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m.
and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.
MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,651.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,651. | S.S. "NAN NING," Tons 589.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANGU." These vessels have superior Cabin
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent—
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13, Mikawadai-machi, Asahi-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN.

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UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will
be held on the following dates:—
MONDAY, December 11th—December 16th,
1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the
Examinations at any town where a sufficient
number of candidates wish to offer them-
selves.
Candidates must send in their entry-forms,
together with the Fee (\$10—Hongkong
Currency) to the Registrar of the University
on or before October 31st.

Five prizes of \$100.00 each (Hongkong
Currency) will be awarded to the successful
candidates who obtain the highest marks.
Candidates who secure prizes must enter the
University on January 3rd, 1917, and must
reside in one of the Hostels directly managed
by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted
according to the Rules and Syllabus given
in the printed "Regulations for the Senior
and Junior Local Examinations" and for the
Matriculation Examination, 1916.
Entry forms may be obtained from the
Registrar, Hongkong University. [1158]

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, MOULIN-HILL ROAD.
[1048]

NOTICE.
I beg to inform the public that I have This
Day Established myself as Watchmaker,
Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all
orders will have my careful attention.
(late of CHAS. J. GAYE & Co.),
No. 4, D'Agular Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
[1861]

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1916.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

HOTELS

**HONGKONG
HOTEL**
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[161]

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL**
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 873.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager. [25]

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

**FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL.** Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine,
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European
Runners meet Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTE,
Manager. [131]

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CANTON.**

Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen.
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. EYLES.
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VACATION
IN
BAGUIO**
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Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
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**FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS
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Automobile and Horse Race Tracks
FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For Information, address:—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON.
[788]

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an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
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GUARANTEE

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THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR!
A FEAST OF COMEDY AND DRAMA.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS REPERTORY CO.

IN THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26th.
The most Successful Comedy of recent years, now nearing its 800th Performance in London,
"PEG O' MY HEART,"

By HARTLEY MANNERS.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27th.
The Latest Comedy by HONOR ANNIE VAGHIE, from the Haymarket Theatre, London,
"QUINNEY'S."

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28th.
Somerset Maugham's very Latest Successful Comedy from the New Theatre, London,
"CAROLINE."

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29th.
W. J. Locke's Delightful Comedy, from the Garrick Theatre, London,
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS."

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th.
Martin Harvey's Great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play,
"THE BREEZES OF THE TRESHAMS."

PRICES AS USUAL. Plans and Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Commence at 8.15 P.M. [1164]

ARE YOU TAKING UP YOUR PIPE AGAIN?

To thoroughly enjoy it you should fill it with
WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

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for
4 Ozs.



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4 Ozs.

A SMOKING TOBACCO AT ITS BEST!

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO
CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER
SOLD EVERYWHERE

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 14th.
SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The Japanese *démarché* arising out of the Chongchiang and Manchurian incidents has created the impression that Japan is bent upon further aggression in China, and a very unhappy feeling prevails among thoughtful Chinese, who view with alarm the state into which their country is drifting. For some time it was apprehended that the Japanese intended to apply the methods associated with the Twenty-One Demands of last year, but at the moment of writing Baron Hayashi has inspired a greater feeling of optimism, a feeling that the negotiations will not be based altogether on *force majeure*, but that some attempt will be made to have regard to the facts, disputed though they may be.

UNRECORDED.

Monarchical sentiment is not yet dead in China. At any rate, there is a movement, by no means inconsiderable, which favours the restoration of the youthful Manchu Emperor. The argument of its advocates is that China is not yet ripe for Parliamentary Government, as is demonstrated by the present members of Parliament, and if these Republicans discredit themselves further the people may, perhaps, look with more favour on the restoration of the Empire, supported, as it is certain to be, by the military leaders. I am told that the movement has gained considerably in strength during the past month or so.

A PERSONA NON GRATA.

Tang Shao Yi, the former Premier, and now the Minister of Foreign Affairs approved by both Houses of Parliament, is said to be on its way to the capital to take up his post. I have heard it asserted, however, that he is not likely to come farther than Tientsin. The Diplomatic Corps, at least the more important section of them, have let it be known that Tang is a *persona non grata*, with whom they cannot communicate, indicating that they will see the Vice-Minister when they have communications to make. The effect of such a pronouncement is bound to injure the standing of the Administration.

FINANCIAL.

It is interesting to note that a loan is being negotiated with the Consortium banks, but it is more interesting to note that negotiations are being conducted on the part of the latter by Mr. Odagiri, of the Yokohama Specie Bank. This fact speaks for itself. He is also negotiating smaller loans for industrial purposes.

The bank notes continue to be heavily discounted, but it is expected that within a month or six weeks specie payments will be sanctioned by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The foreign community appreciated the performance of the Naval Band on the Wall the other night. For that occasion it took the place of the Orchestra of the Union Philharmonic. The Naval Band is now following the baton of Professor Heymans, and the improvement effected is highly creditable to that musician.

Peking is looking its best these days, and many visitors from the South, in addition to the usual complement of tourists, are to be seen in our streets.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the President, has returned from a holiday spent in Japan. While there, he had a conversation with Viscount Kato and other leading men in that country.

Mr. R. Macleay left on Wednesday night for home. He is to be in the Foreign Office. Mrs. Macleay follows by a later train.

A Canadian named Mr. T. R. McInnes is at present in Peking in the interests of a Canadian dredging syndicate.

JOURNALISM.

One new bi-lingual newspaper in the interests of the Kuomintang—the *Oriental News*—has made its appearance, but it is not likely to do anything like setting the Thames on fire. I hear that another bi-lingual production is due on the 1st October. It is suggested that this will be an organ of the Premier. The great point about these bi-lingual sheets is that they are intended to impress the Chinese abroad. Their value is described by the phrase well-known in your port, "look see pidgin."

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF HIS FATHER.

The police have received the report of a drowning accident which took place in the harbour on Saturday. Hung Chow, master of a cargo boat, states that while his boat was being towed from Hongkong to Yumai, his son, a boy, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before effective steps could be taken for his rescue.

FINANCIAL FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY M. BARK.
PLANS FOR AFTER THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Financial Times* writes:—His Excellency M. Bark, Imperial Russian Minister of Finance, has been good enough to make the following statement for publication:—The Russian Minister of Finance has been placed in a much more difficult position than that of his colleagues of the Allied Powers owing to the total suppression of one of the most important sources of revenue, namely, the monopoly of the sale of alcoholic liquor, the sale of which was prohibited by Imperial Decree at the very beginning of the war. This measure was an excellent one from a social and moral standpoint, for, thanks to the total abolition of the sale of alcoholic beverages, the saving capacity of the Russian people has been increased and the labour production has been strengthened. On the other hand the total abolition of the alcohol monopoly produced a serious Budget problem, which had to be faced immediately by an increase in taxation and by the introduction of new taxes. From the beginning of the present year, 1916, the taxation returns of the Russian Empire began to show that the country had recovered from the loss brought about by the suppression of the alcohol monopoly.

INCREASING REVENUE.

The returns for the first five months of the present year show an increase of 375 millions of roubles on the corresponding period of 1915, and that despite the occupation by the enemy forces of the Polish and Baltic provinces. But the Russian Finance Minister has had still another problem to face, and that was to discover ways and means to meet the interest on the war debt and to prepare the ultimate liquidation of all these extraordinary expenses. With a view to the solution of these problems fiscal questions in Russia have been studied with great intensity, and the immediate outcome has been the establishment of an income-tax which is to take effect on and from the 1st January, 1917. This income-tax goes up to 12 per cent on the income. A law taxing war profits has also been elaborated. So much for the permanent taxation side of the Russian Budget.

Turning now to the extraordinary expenditure, it became absolutely necessary to have recourse to an internal loan for all the disbursements made in Russia itself—namely, payment of the troops, purchase of provisions, of equipment, allowances to families of men mobilized, assistance to the victims of the war, payment of requisition notes and of munitions made in Russia. The internal loan was carried out under various forms: by short bills, long bills, and also by the regular form of the recent Five and a half per cent War Loan, to which the rural classes largely subscribed.

THE EXPORT PROBLEM.

The closing of the Dardanelles, the interruption of trade in the Baltic Sea, and on the Austro-German land frontiers, have had a serious effect on Russian exports, which, however, have found an issue on the White Sea, and at the far end of the Trans-Siberian Railway at Vladivostok. But a very costly export of the exportation of Russian produce has also been found *via* Sweden and Norway. While our exports fell off our imports increased in a formidable manner owing to war requirements. The rouble exchanges, which will recover their normal condition with a return to normal circumstances, have suffered considerably. It therefore became necessary to find foreign financial assistance to pay for the goods ordered by Russia abroad. Great Britain and France have intervened and placed large financial resources at the disposal of Russia by making advances on her behalf. These advances will be consolidated after the war.

RUSSIA'S REGENERATIVE POWER.

Russia, despite its ever-increasing industrial development, is essentially an agricultural country, and possesses a recuperative power which can only be compared with that of the United States of America or of India. When peace shall have been restored it will, I am sure, be seen that, despite the immense sacrifices which Russia has been obliged to make in connection with this war, brought about by German duplicity and ambition, the Russian Empire will be less impaired in its productive energy than the Germans, and, above all, the Austrians. At the present time Russia is emancipating herself from the German industrial and commercial grip which was so strong in our country. In order to attain this much-desired result Russia is undertaking things like twelve and a half million acres of land that were in the possession of German owners, mostly agricultural colonies; this operation is costing Russia some £20,000,000. For the valorization of her immense natural wealth Russia can supply abundant and intelligent labour, but she is disposed to welcome the assistance, both technical and financial, of persons or syndicates of persons belonging to the Allied countries. Russia requires new railways to exploit her great forests in the north, to develop her mines, to increase her production of cotton, her farm produce (butter, eggs, etc.). A great many problems have been raised, and these are being given close attention. In conclusion M. Bark expressed his admiration for the military, financial and economic results already obtained by Great Britain and France.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mrs. Mikaloma, a Japanese, residing in the Mitsubara Hotel, has reported to the police that while walking along a street in that vicinity she asked a Chinese boy if the direction she was taking led to Hongkong. He answered that it did. A man, also Chinese, who was standing by, offered to conduct her to the city, but she declined, and went off. He, however, followed her, and when she asked him the reason he suddenly attacked her. Gripping her by the throat he managed to take two gold rings, valued at \$20, from her fingers, and a hairpin valued at \$7. The police are inquiring into the matter.

THE FOOTBALL IN THE CHARGE.

A SPLENDID IDEA.

There has been a good deal of talk about the football dribbling which our men have added to the excitement of a charge. When the French troops saw the London Irish start it in September last in the Loos battle, they were petrified with amazement. The Germans snuffed with contempt. It only proved that the British—those of them who were not decadent—were so absurdly devoted to sport that they could think of nothing else. The idea has been carried farther in the struggle which for want of a better name we must call the battle of the Somme. Many have marvelled at the East Surrey Rifles, who took not one but many footballs over No Man's land with them. Some may have thought it reckless devilry, on the lines of

Sacrauto, who, when he saw a dunt only he played a spring and danced a round beneath the gallows tree.

Others no doubt considered it mere insolent bravado, pure swank. There are quite a lot of people in England who consider it undoubted swank, though they love them for it, and one of the footballs, limp and riddled with machine-gun fire, is to be preserved for all time at regimental headquarters. But it is nothing of the kind. The man who hit on the idea, whether it was Sir Douglas Haig, or a sporting colonel, an irresponsible junior sub, a bully bully sergeant, or a boisterous Tommy, deserved well of the whole army. Any one who has ever been under fire knows the tense agony of waiting, waiting for the word to "charge," or "over the parapet," or whatever it may be. Even those who have merely been in a bumping race know the strain it is to wait for the starting gun after the warning gun and will never forget the agony of the last ten seconds before the "Go" comes. Some high-strung natures find the mere waiting for the kick-off in a football match reaching to the nerves. When men have been under shell fire, shrapnel fire, gas shells, tear shells, for many minutes or hours, the longing to move, the eagerness to do something, is almost more than some men can stand. Anything is a relief from mere waiting for the word. In past days various devices have suggested themselves. Officers have been advised to smoke cigarettes, to carefully fill and methodically light pipes in full view of their men. Singing songs, or cracking jokes, or efforts on the mouth-organ have done much. But none of them come near the football idea. If the wait is expected to be long there can be much play with blowing up the rubber and lacing the leather. Naturally it is a soccer ball that is used. A discussion of the relative merits of short and long passes will interest half the company. Someone will recall famous runs, or invent them for his own purposes. There are openings in the determination of where the goal posts are in the Boche lines. Shells in the parapet only make it necessary to repeat what one has said. Gas and lacrymatory shells suggest only a fond hope that the Boches are going to make a rush. At last there comes the kick-off and then the anxiety to get the ball over to the enemy's line prevents any one from bothering his head about casualties. It is a fine idea, and swank is the last thing that should be associated with it. "On the ball" and "Pack the scrum" were fine fighting cries from the commencement of the war. The introduction of the ball itself was enabled our men to take positions that the Boches confidently believed no human being could take. And the best point about it is that the Boches cannot copy it. It does not go with their notions of sledge-hammer mass attack, still less with the custom of chaining men to the machine-guns.—E.A.

BOOT SHORTAGE.

"FAMINE" IN PROSPECT.

A possible "famine" in leather for civilian boots, owing to the exceptionally heavy demands for our own Army and those of the Allies is foreboded by the *Shoe and Leather News*. In setting out the Government's requirements during the next few months, this journal says:—

"The upper leather required is a serious matter—3,300,000 feet chrome shades for the field service boot, 18,000,000 feet of memel for the Cossack boot, 2,500,000 feet of russet kits for the Italian order. These boots must be delivered by September 30th next.

"Between September 30th and November 15th they will require a further 9,000,000 feet of upper leather for the Cossack. Also they require 7,000,000 feet for ankle boots for the British Army, these boots to be delivered between October 1st and December 30th.

"Sole leather is equally a serious proposition. First is required the necessary sole leather to bottom the boots just mentioned in regard to upper leather, and 1,000 tons of bands for shipment to Russia.

"The Government have come to the conclusion that there is not nearly enough upper leather being produced in the country. The Russian Government have given them an order, and are prepared to take up to 40,000,000 feet of upper leather for shipment between now and the middle of November.

"These figures fairly put in the shade anything that has ever been heard of before for such a short delivery period. They mean that there may practically be no civilian leather available in a very short time, it being the Government's intention to put a 'toothcomb' through the market and take everything they can use, whether it is suitable or unsuitable."

MR. DUKE AND THE PRESS GALLERY.

Mr. Duke, replying to the congratulations of the Parliamentary Press Gallery on his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, writes:—

"I often recall the pleasant and fruitful days (and nights) I spent in the varied work of the Gallery between 1880 and 1885. They were as delightful as they were toilsome."

UNPAID PATRIOTS.

SACRIFICES OF WAR WORK ADVISERS.

Unsung and unknown, scores of English professional men who before the war earned thousands a year are doing their "bit" under conditions beneath the financial dignity of a munition worker. In addition to being unsung and unknown, many of them are unpaid. Few of them get much more than £400 a year. Hardly a great Department of State is without its quota of these unselfish patriots. With few exceptions they are men over military age.

A high official "somewhere in Whitehall" described in the course of conversation how the war has placed at the country's disposal a mass of brains which ordinarily Government money could not buy.

FROM £18 TO 88. GD. A DAY. "The men of the professions," he said, "joined up for war service as enthusiastically as our men have volunteered for fighting. Hardly one of the great callings is unrepresented in the departments with the possible exception of the clergy, which is doing its bit magnificently elsewhere. Probably there are even clergymen, personally unknown to me, who have deserted the cloth for Government war work. My own activities have acquainted me with conditions in three or four important quarters like the War Office, the Admiralty, Munition and the War Trade Intelligence Division of the Foreign Office. It is not going too far to say that without the expert knowledge put practically for nothing at the disposal of these departments by many barristers, engineers, university dons, financiers, dramatists, authors, solicitors, works managers, railway superintendents, shipping directors, and other 'four-figure men,' the running of the war, with its endless new problems, would have been far more difficult.

"One of the most valuable of these men is an actor who was earning £125 a week in the United States when war broke out. He came home, joined up in this department, and now lives, with a wife and two children, on his pay of £188. 6d. a day. Not long ago a manager begged him to create the title-role in a new American play in London at £80 a week, but he refused. Important and effective service is done in the same department every day by a dramatic author who has abandoned his regular profession, which brought him in between £3,000 and £4,000 a year, to work hard for the country at a nominal salary.

POSS IN DEMAND. "No one has given more efficient war service than the dons who allow the War Trade Intelligence Division of the Foreign Office to utilise their theoretical knowledge of politico-economic problems. It has been something of a revelation to observe how the dons' old-fashioned academic lore turns out to be of the utmost practical value. One of them, who is in line to be master of a college from which Premiers graduate, puts in from eight to ten hours a day in Downing-street at £400 a year, and has made himself almost indispensable. There is hardly an economic war problem for the solution of which these dons' are not of daily use.

Perhaps the largest quota of departmental volunteers. There is one adviser who could not have earned less than £4,000 to £6,000 a year in the old days. He is now an adviser at what ought to be the regulation pay of £500 a year, which goes with a certain service rank. He has refused to accept any pay at all. There is the general manager of an important railway system who gives five hours a day of his time for nothing. He has his counterpart in a deputy director-general of munitions, who, I suppose, commanded £6,000 to £8,000 a year as the head of a great shipping line, but works cheerfully now for less than many of his own departmental clerks earn. At the right hand of a certain chief of intelligence sits a popular writer, who abandoned £2,000 to £3,000 a year, for the maximum of £400 paid in the department which now claims all his time and talent.

"I have not by any means exhausted the lists. I have merely selected a few random instances which typify scores, perhaps hundreds, of others. These men are working for the King and country just as zealously as they used to work for themselves, and growing poorer from hour to hour. They are giving one of the war's many beautiful demonstrations of genuine patriotism. I hope they are not going to be unwarded, even though now unsung."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Candidates for admission to the Mounted Police will report to Inspector Gegg at Stables, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday, September 26th and 28th.

SERGEANTS.

All Sergeants (not Crown-Sergeants) will draw Rifles at Central Station, at 5.15 p.m., on Friday, September 29th, prior to the General Parade.

GENERAL PARADE.

Friday, September 29th—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon and Maxim Gunners will parade at Central Station, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform with helmets and rifles.

REMARKS.

Absentees from Parades, etc., without permission up to and including Friday, September 22nd, will parade at Central Station under the D.S.P., at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, September 30th. Uniform, helmets and rifles.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

A DASH WITH THE DOLLARS.

The police have been informed by Chung Kwai, of the Vick Chong shop, Connaught Road Central, of the disappearance of his nephew with \$4,000 which had been entrusted to him to take to the International Bank.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

A friend of mine who recently visited Peking told me on his return how charmed he was with the city because of the wonderful contrasts in mediævalism and modernity which it presented. If we are left to the tender mercies of the clerks in the Colonial Office a few years longer there will be no need to go to the capital of China for this experience; Hongkong will present the spectacle of an up-to-date entrepot of trade with a constitution dating back to the days of Sam Weller's father—one of the last strongholds of British mandarinism and a museum of political antiquities.

The old-established house of "Ewo" has good reason to be proud of the gallant part which its staff has played in the war up-to-date. With the lamented death of the jovial Munro from multiple wounds, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have lost no fewer than six men at the front. When the roll of honour, also, of the Hongkong Police has been completed, it will be found worthy of the Colony and the Force. Following upon the formation of the Police Reserve, thirty-nine of the regular force were allowed to leave for the front, and already, so far as is known from various sources, four men have laid down their lives, five have been wounded, and three have been awarded the D.C.M.

The case of the village elder who was sentenced to death at the Criminal Sessions the other day for deliberately murdering another village elder, who, he alleged, had been guilty of erecting an obstruction in front of a grave, thereby causing "bad joss" to the village, aroused considerable interest owing to the peculiar circumstances. Pleading and expostulation having been tried in vain, there was no alternative in the eyes of the principal actor in the tragedy but to remove the desecrator of his idols. It was merely an unpleasant necessity which no self-respecting man could shrink. An illustration of the great importance attached to *jung shui* occurred when the Kowloon-Canton railway was being constructed in the Tai-po district. In order to avoid casting a shadow upon an ancestral tomb the line had to be carried five miles out of its course. The owner of the tomb was quite a poor Chinese, but he resolutely refused all monetary offers to allow the builders of the railway to interfere with his *jung shui*. Hence the recommendation to mercy in the present case.

A correspondent asks me to warn local barristers and solicitors who are devotees of my Lady Nicotine that they must be careful when burning incense to their goddess not to outrage the dignity of an empty court room or violate the sanctity of a court corridor. A group of solicitors and some court officials were conversing and smoking in the corridor of the Supreme Court the other morning when suddenly an indignant Court official swooped down upon the group, darted an angry glance at each in turn, and then delivered himself of a brief and biting lecture on the sanctity of the cavernous court-room and gloomy corridor. At the close that group of legal luminaries and officials must have felt like condemned criminals. One, however, revived their drooping spirits with a facetious remark about the disastrous effect of tropical climates upon lives after the typhoon of sanctity and veneration had swept past.

Dr. Ozorio's suggestion at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, that the refuse-collecting carts should be provided with covers, was by no means so impracticable as the President's comments might lead one to suppose. Why should the provision of covers be all but impossible in Hongkong when they are in general use at home? In English boroughs the carts are covered with slanting wooden flaps divided into several sections for convenience. Dr. Ozorio's suggestion that the same system should be introduced into this Colony appears to be a very sound one, for though the nature of the refuse may be different in Hongkong from that at home, so also, is the climate. In this Colony, however, one learns to be thankful for small mercies, and therefore I rejoice that there is a prospect of the dust carts being fitted with tarpaulin covers.

Those who take an interest in the recreative side of Hongkong will be pleased to see the revival of the annual aquatic meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club. The fact that the events this week will extend over three days and that, in addition, an interesting polo tournament is being played off at the Club, indicates a very gratifying accession of energy and interest on the part of the young men of the Colony. For this exhibition of renewed vigour thanks are largely due to the old brigade, who have been very active in "rounding up" competitors.

ROBERT R. RANDOLPH.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

POLICE RESERVE INDICTED FOR RECEIVING BRIBES.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, R. N. H. Castro, interpreter at the Police Court and a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve, was indicted for having accepted two bribes of \$100 each from Wong Huk Lam in July last, with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. L. d'Almada) appeared for the defence.

A PRELIMINARY POINT.

After the accused had tendered a plea of not guilty and prior to a jury being empanelled.

Mr. Wakeman remarked that as the accused was a member of the Police Reserve it might, perhaps, be unpleasant for members of that body to serve on the jury, and, therefore, he would have no objection to members of the Police Reserve being exempted.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the Police Reserve filled most of the jury boxes in these days. They might as well exempt members of the Volunteer Reserve when a member of that body happened to be charged.

His Lordship—The Police Reserve have, I am proud to say, a very strong *esprit de corps*, and they might feel rather strongly that they would prefer not to sit on the jury in this case.

Mr. Jenkin—Put in that way, my lord, I don't object.

A jury was afterwards empanelled as follows:—Messrs. Donald Goodall (foreman), Alexander Davidson, Cassin Gafu Markar, John Carr, Euchi Aoki, Jose Maria Ganzaça Pereira, and Harry William Page.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Wakeman, in his opening statement, said the prisoner was employed in the Hongkong Magistracy as a Court constable and also, on occasion, acted as interpreter. On or about the 16th or 17th of June last a man named Wong Yuen, who kept a seaman's boarding house, came to the Magistracy with reference to the payment of the fine of a man who had been convicted. While he was at the Magistracy he saw Castro, and, in conversation, the latter referred to the case and asked Wong Yuen if he knew the man, who belonged to Ningpo, and had been convicted of smuggling opium. Wong Yuen replied that he did know him, and accused then asked him if he had much money, adding that he (the accused) could get the fine reduced a little and get the man out of prison for \$200. As the result of this conversation, Wong Yuen, who is a Shanghai man, communicated with Shanghai, and some time afterwards Wong Huk Lam, the man mentioned in the complaint, came from Shanghai to Hongkong, bringing with him \$230 in order to obtain the release from jail of the man convicted of smuggling opium. On the 3rd of July Wong Yuen and Wong Huk Lam went to the Magistracy and there saw the accused. The latter said he did not wish to discuss things at the Magistracy, and gave Wong Yuen a slip of paper on which was written his private address, and asked them to call and see him there. Neither of the men called at accused's house that day, but, on the invitation of the accused, Wong Yuen went to a dinner given by the accused at a restaurant. At this dinner there was a conversation between Wong Yuen and accused, as a result of which accused asked Wong Yuen to bring some clothes to his private address in order that when the man got out of prison he might have some to put on. On the morning after the dinner Wong Yuen went to the accused's house with another man, taking with them some clothes belonging to both of them. Wong Huk Lam would tell them how on the 5th July he went to the Magistracy, saw the accused and paid him \$50 in Hongkong notes and \$50 in Shanghai money. The Shanghai notes were afterwards converted into Hongkong money. He would state that that money was paid to the accused to bail out a man who was in jail. On a subsequent date another \$100 was paid to the accused. Accused told him the man would be released on the 16th, but on the day following Lam saw the accused and complained that the man had not been discharged. Accused accounted for that by stating that he was under medical treatment. On the 19th July complainant came to the Magistracy and accused handed him what purported to be

a promissory note for \$200, without interest, which document, the accused subsequently explained, he had made out merely as a matter of form.

AN OFFER BY THE DEFENCE.

On resuming after the tiffin adjournment, Mr. Jenkin said he would like to make a statement as to what course he should probably take at the close of the case for the prosecution, because he wanted to let the prosecution consider its position. In his evidence the complainant had said that when he gave Castro the money he did not do so for an unlawful purpose, and there was no evidence to warrant a conviction for bribery. It could only be a case of bribery when the money was given and taken for an unlawful purpose, with the intention of defrauding someone. The only indictment was for bribery, and as the man who gave Castro the money denied that he gave it for any unlawful purpose there could not in law be bribery. That was what he (Mr. Jenkin) would contend, and, if his lordship upheld him, the prosecution would possibly frame further indictments and he (Mr. Jenkin) would like them to have the opportunity of doing so now. The defence did not want to fight the case on a technicality like that, and if any further indictments were to be framed they would like to go on with them now and not waste time. They wanted to fight the case on its merits.

Mr. Wakeman indicated that he was not applying to amend the indictment.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin, Wong Yuen said he did not know that, like Mr. Jenkin and many other people, Castro was often short of money; Castro never asked him (Wong Yuen) to lend him any money. Castro did not apply for a loan sometime prior to the giving of a promissory note for \$200. Witness was not aware that Castro had tried to raise \$200 from several people in the Magistracy.

Re-examined by Mr. Wakeman, witness said he did not think that the money he was to pay Castro would be paid into the Treasury; he left it to Castro to make the best bargain he could. He would not be inclined to make a loan to Castro.

Inspector Brazil said that prisoner was charged and warned on August 19th. Prisoner was employed as Court Constable, and he also acted as interpreter in several languages.

Mr. Jenkin—Prisoner speaks ten languages, my lord.

Wong Huk Lam, a fireman on the Blue funnel vessel *Jingpo*, and who said it was his friend who was in jail, spoke to coming down to Hongkong on the advice of Wong Yuen and handing over \$200 to Castro for the release of his friend.

The hearing was subsequently adjourned until to-day.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), a Chinese named Liu Chai was indicted for the murder of a former partner of his in a salt fish business.

It appeared that the two men were in partnership for some considerable time, and that the partnership was ultimately dissolved by mutual consent. The deceased continued the business after the dissolution and prospered in it, and the prosecution alleged that jealousy of the deceased's prosperity led the prisoner to kill him by stabbing. On the night of July 31st deceased and his brother were sleeping together in a small room, and at about one o'clock the brother was awakened by someone calling out. At the same time he saw a man leaving by the back door of the house, and, by the light of a lamp situated there, he was able to recognise the prisoner. Other people sleeping outside the shop were awakened by groans proceeding from the house and saw the prisoner coming down some steps at the foot of the lane in which the house is situated. The deceased's brother had meanwhile discovered that his brother had been stabbed, and came out and gave the alarm almost simultaneously with the prisoner leaving the street.

The trial was not concluded when the Court rose yesterday afternoon, and this morning at ten o'clock the Chief Justice, along with the jury and counsel engaged, will visit the *locus in quo*.

The prosecution is being conducted by the Attorney-General, and Mr. G. C. Alabaster is defending.

SENTENCE FOR THEFT AND CONSPIRACY.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday a Chinese woman who, along with a Chinese man, had been found guilty at (Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES.

The following letter of thanks has been received by Lady May:—

94, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.
17th August, 1916.

Another box of gifts for the Jackanapes Society arrived last week, forwarded by Messrs. Hewitt & Sons.

I now write to thank you and the members of "Our Little Bit Society" most heartily for all you have sent. The pyjamas, socks, and bed sox are specially welcome, and I have already sent nearly all of these to Hospitals at the front: 4 bales have gone to France this week, 1 to Malta, 3 parcels to Salonika, and 5 to Mesopotamia.

I have sent thin dressing-gowns and other things to the two last places by parcel post, as they travel more quickly than in bales of 50 lb. weight, and thin clothes have been in such great demand during the hot weather.

I have disposed of a great many of the bandages also. The mufflers and mittens I am keeping for colder weather, when they will be very useful.

I sent you 6 copies of the Jackanapes Report for June. Friends have been so kind in sending donations, I hope to show a good balance at the bank in September.

We had a small tea party last Saturday. One man, Private Marshall, a South African, was specially interesting. He had fought in Africa before volunteering to come to Europe, was in the attack of the Senussi Tribe and the taking of the Germans' Naval Station, then sent on to France, and was in the terrible fight in Delville Wood. His account of the struggle seemed almost incredible, but two days later in *The Times* I read a letter from a father who had been to Delville Wood to try and find traces of his son's body, and he gave the highest praise to the South Africans for their courage and endurance, fully confirming all Private Marshall told us.

To-day I have been to Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton to see two young soldiers who have each lost both feet from frost-bites in Gallipoli. One is the Private Stephen Smith mentioned in June report; he was most cheerful and hopeful, very proud of being able to walk on the new feet aided by two sticks, but balancing wonderfully well! He used to be assistant in a draper's shop and said, quaintly, he could never do "counter" work again, but he fully hopes to get other work, and has learnt type-writing.

Again thanking you—Yours very sincerely,

H. K. EDEN.

BOWLS.

The much discussed rink match which arose out of the meeting in the League of the Police and Civil Service Clubs, is to take place on the ground of the former to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m., the winners to receive silver spoons. The competing teams are:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	POLICE.
Stanley	Blackman.
McLeod.	Sim.
Fincher.	McBean-Tulloch.
Blake. (skip)	Gordon. (skip)

THEFT FROM A SHOW CASE.

Yesterday Chan Hou On, 300, Queen's Road Central, reported to the police that someone had stolen from his show case twelve articles of jewellery valued at \$118.

a previous sitting of stealing and conspiring to steal jewellery of the value of \$4,043 from a house in which she was employed as a servant, appeared before the Chief Justice for sentence.

The male prisoner was sentenced on the day of the trial to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Chief Justice said that he had postponed passing sentence on the accused when this case was last before him in the hope that the Po Leung Kuk would look after her. He understood from the authorities that they were unable to come to her rescue. Unfortunately, her character did not justify asking any charitable institution to be responsible for her. He was sorry for this, because he should have wished, if possible, to do something for her, in view of the fact that he regarded her male companion as the chief wrongdoer. He was bound, in the circumstances, to pass a sentence of imprisonment, which would be short in view of what he had stated and the further fact that through her information and assistance the police had succeeded in restoring most of the stolen property. He understood that she had been in prison for some six weeks, and the sentence of the Court would be one of imprisonment with hard labour for a period of four months.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM,

NEW DESIGNS, EFFECTIVE SHADES, VARIOUS SIZES.

AXMINSTER, WILTON AND

BRUSSELS PIECE GOODS.

CARPETS MADE TO ORDER. ANY SIZE.

CORRIDOR, SOFA AND HEARTH RUGS.

LARGE RANGE TO SELECT FROM.

PRICES MODERATE.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

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An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

(1018)

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 346.

PHONE 346.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

OVER 150 DESIGNS

SHADOW PRINTED CRETONNES AND TAFFETAS.

PLEASE SEND FR LARGE PATTERN BOOK.

(1077)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash free of charge a Limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. Owners who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilmour Street and on the East by Nathan Road.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yee Kai service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1916. [1182]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of REGINALD LEWIS GANN JOHNSON, late CHIEF ENGINEER with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 68 of the Probate Ordinance (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 6th day of October, 1916.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to D. McMURRAY, Esq., care of the Underigned, the Executor of the will of the above Deceased, by the above date.

Dated the 26th day of September, 1916. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Executors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [1183]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "HUDSON MARU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Oct. at 9 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. [1184]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Acre.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)	Original Survey	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Meters
1	47	47	210	210	9,870
2	47	47	210	210	26,810

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS

will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 28th, FRIDAY, Sept. 29th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 30th, 1916, commencing on the first two days at 4.30 P.M., and on Saturday, at 4 P.M.

Band in attendance on SATURDAY. Admission \$1, or \$2 for the three days; Ladies—50 cents; Children—half-price; Soldiers and Sailors, 25 cents. [1167]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [1093]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Sept. 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th September, 1916. [1146]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1908, for One Share numbered 32518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of Course. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1916. [1176]

THE STRAITS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore).

IN connection with the proposed increase of the Company's Capital the holders of bearer share warrants desirous of claiming an allotment of the bonus shares are notified that they will be required to exchange their share warrants for registered share certificates, and the attention of shareholders is drawn to the fact that the bonus shares proposed to be issued will rank for dividend from 1st October, 1916, and that therefore no dividend will be payable in respect of them until about June, 1917.

By Order of the Board, H. A. E. THOMSON, Secretary. Dated at Singapore, the 20th August, 1916. [1113]

T. E. GRIFFITH, LIMITED.

IN Accordance with Telegraphic instructions I have TO-DAY assumed entire charge to T. E. GRIFFITH, LIMITED.

H. SUTTON. [1181]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH and FINAL HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 115 DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 22nd Sept. 1916, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

13	502	860	1368	1683
78	507	882	1422	1707
79	516	889	1431	1709
85	518	885	1439	1718
92	554	886	1505	1740
99	556	903	1514	1764
105	560	927	1515	1767
133	571	935	1523	1770
159	595	965	1535	1779
174	000	974	1536	1779
203	604	1031	1543	1781
205	615	1040	1562	1823
256	622	1084	1592	1823
271	650	1092	1602	1833
277	663	1101	1607	1831
312	711	1116	1614	1832
339	714	1156	1680	1849
361	768	1170	1639	1868
384	780	1174	1645	1869
397	802	1209	1649	1898
408	806	1283	1664	1905
472	824	1310	1665	1907
482	835	1316	1682	1999

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 30th Sept. 1916, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, E. DES VŒUX, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1916. [1176]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK. FURNISHED HOUSE.

Apply—A. G. HEWLETT, Architect. 22, Queen's Road Central. [1150]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel. [1080]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD, GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 800 tons. Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. [1087]

TO LET.

From 1st November next. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD. 665

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—"E." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1040]

TO LET.

From 1st May. OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. HOUSE in KLEIN'S BUILDINGS, CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BUNGALOW at Tai-po. Four Rooms, Garden. Servants' Quarters, &c. Apply—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON. [1173]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon. THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. [1106]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO. H. A. RIEBS. O. STRUCKMEYER. F. DANIELSEN. E. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Liquidators of the above. [1083]

INTIMATION

CIGARS.

A connoisseur knows that a good Cigar in bad condition is no better than an inferior Cigar in good condition.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that Cigars should be kept in a specially prepared place which will aid them to mature, and at the same time protect them from the damaging effects of a humid atmosphere such as prevails in this Colony during the Summer Months.

We have recently constructed a Large Drying Room for Cigars which ensures to Customers buying from us Cigars in First Class Condition.

Brand for brand our Cigars, besides being the Cheapest in the Market (as reference to our Price List will show), are the best.

We keep a varied assortment of Brands of the following Factories always in Stock:—

LA CONSTANCIA.

LA COMMERCIAL.

AQUILA DEL MUNDO.

COMPANIA GENERAL.

LA INSULAR.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., CIGAR MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 518. [13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

HONGKONG'S WAR LOAN.

It is very gratifying to see that Hongkong is at last coming into line with other British possessions by making a direct contribution towards the cost of the war.

In this connection, we do not believe that the Government could have made an announcement more calculated to arouse a lively sense of satisfaction than that published yesterday: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the flotation of a local loan of three million dollars, guaranteed by the Government of Hongkong, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, repayable in from five to twelve years at the option of the Government, the whole amount raised by the loan to be given by the Colony of Hongkong to His Majesty's Government for purposes of the war."

In April last, when "Patriot" first suggested in our columns a loan of this character and of exactly this amount, we strongly supported the proposal and pointed out that such a loan would have the advantage of appealing to local pride. Its simplicity, we felt sure, would ensure its popularity, especially amongst the Chinese who, we ventured to predict, would avail themselves freely of such an attractive opportunity of showing their appreciation of the benefits which they enjoy by living under the broad folds of the British flag.

We see no reason for altering those opinions to-day. Now, as then, we believe the amount of the loan errs on the side of modesty, but, at any rate, it is a step in the right direction, and, as such, it is warmly to be welcomed. There is no doubt that the sum named will be quickly subscribed.

At one time there appeared to be a tendency in some quarters to adopt an attitude of self-satisfaction in the contemplation of the efforts which Hongkong had already made on

behalf of the war. We do not deny that a considerable sum of money has been raised in one form or another and remitted Home. For example, £31,000 was collected for the Prince of Wales's Fund; the War Relief Fund now stands approximately at £15,000 and is steadily mounting; substantial sums have been invested in War Loan and Exchequer Bonds; the money for the purchase of four aeroplanes has been provided, and the list might be almost indefinitely extended by the inclusion of many smaller contributions to the numerous organisations which are engaged in caring for the wounded and providing for the disabled. Moreover, as H.E. the GOVERNOR reminded us a month or two ago, the Colony's military contribution will amount this year to £2,300,000, and the wherewithal has to be found to pay for the maintenance of our German prisoners in Australia and for the upkeep of our Volunteers. At first sight this record may appear to give no room for adverse criticism, but it has to be remembered that the life-and-death struggle in which we are engaged will tax the resources of the Empire to the uttermost, and that until such time as peace shall be declared our simple duty is to shoulder our full share of the enormous financial burdens which the war imposes. That is the least—and the most—that we can do. As we have so often reiterated, the question is not whether, as a Colony, we are doing enough but whether we are doing all that we can, and, when our record up-to-date is examined from this point of view and in the light of our admitted prosperity and immunity from all real hardships, it looks painfully inadequate and almost insignificant. We have had before us the example of other Colonies. There is little need at this time to recount what each is doing, but, however we may turn and twist the figures, and however distasteful the admission may be, there is no doubt that Hongkong has hitherto lagged behind in the race towards the support of Home and Empire. We have not borne that proportion of the burden which in our financial and commercial strength we might reasonably have been called upon to bear.

Information as to the manner in which the loan is to be floated has not yet been made public, but we trust that the method to be pursued will enable the man of small means to participate equally, according to his ability, with the well-to-do, and that the Government will adopt vigorous measures to bring home the advantages of the investment to every British subject in the Colony. Those soulless individuals who may calculate that, on account of the high exchange and other reasons, they can obtain some better return for their money elsewhere should be reminded that any sacrifice of interest which they may be called upon to make is not comparable with the supreme sacrifice which so many hundreds of thousands have made in order that we may continue in the enjoyment of our present security. Those, also, who consider that they are doing all they can be expected to do should compare seriously their present financial contributions with those which they would be called upon to furnish if they were still living in England. Calculating the dollar as worth 2/-, a man would pay £30 a year in income-tax if earning \$600 a month; £32 10s. if earning \$650 a month; and £1740 if earning \$6,000 a month. How many of us are there giving voluntarily a sum equivalent to that which would be taken from us by the State had we remained at Home? Surely it is not too much to expect that at least the amount which would be payable in income-tax in Great Britain will be lent to the Government at six per cent. If this is done the loan will be an immediate and outstanding success.

Mails for Europe and Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin are going on a short trip to Japan next month.

Dr. Harston is leaving for a holiday at Home shortly and intends to offer his services during his vacation to the War Office.

The final of the Hongkong O.C. Men's Doubles, which was to have been played off last evening, was postponed on account of the absence of Kent, one of the contestants, who was attending the funeral of the wife of an office colleague.

The crops from the estate of the Soongee Rumpah Rubber and Coconut Plantations Company, Limited, for the month of August were: Rubber, 13,000 lb.; Coconuts, 1,500 nuts.

During the week ending September 23rd, two Chinese cases of plague were reported, one of which proved fatal. In the same period there were a fatal Chinese case of enteric fever, a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever, and three cases of small-pox (one English and the rest Chinese), of which two proved fatal.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, amid many manifestations of sorrow and regret, of Mrs. Lack, wife of Mr. S. Lack, assistant electrician of the Eastern Extension Telegraph in Hongkong, who died with painful suddenness on Sunday. Practically all the members of the European staff of the Eastern Telegraph were present, and there were many beautiful floral tributes.

The Howitt Phillips Company, who were advertised to open last night at the Theatre Royal, were compelled to postpone the performance of "A Little Bit of Fluff" owing to the late arrival of the s.s. *Navara*, and will commence their season to-night with "Peg o' my Heart," one of the most successful plays of recent years. The rest of the week's programme will be played as advertised. "A Little Bit of Fluff" will be staged on Monday next. The plays for the remaining nights of the visit will be announced shortly.

News was received in the Colony yesterday that Lieut. Alan Sheehan, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed in action in the region of the Somme on the 15th inst. The deceased, who is a nephew of Mr. Robert Sheehan, was 25 years of age. Possessed of a most jovial disposition, he was very well known in the Colony, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. At the outbreak of war the late Lieut. Sheehan had been employed in his uncle's office for about two years. He left Hongkong with the first volunteer contingent and following a course of training secured a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

LIEUT. ALAN SHEEHAN KILLED IN ACTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE AND HOPE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May we have the courtesy of your columns to make known the following preliminary meetings in connection with the above?

Short meetings for prayer will be held each Wednesday, alternately at St. Paul's College, at 5.30 p.m., and the Peak Church, at 6.30 p.m. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday next in St. Paul's College.

There will be administration of the Holy Communion each Thursday morning in St. John's Cathedral at 7.45 a.m. The local Council of the Mission rightly attaches great importance to these meetings and services, and gives a very cordial invitation to the wide circle of your numerous readers to take part in them.

Further information regarding the Mission will be issued at an early date.—Yours faithfully,

C. GERKEN, W. L. PATTENDEN, (Local Hon. Secretaries). Hongkong, 25th September, 1916.

TRAM-CAR DANGER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It would be advisable for the Tramways Co. to instruct the conductors not to be too hasty in re-starting the cars until ladies and children have been properly landed, for they cannot jump as the men do, and, consequently, they run the risk of a fall while stepping out when the cars are in motion.

An old lady only narrowly escaped a fall yesterday owing to my prompt assistance in seizing hold of her arms. The conductor has no business to sound the bell while passengers are alighting, and I hope the Company will take due notice of this complaint.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO. Hongkong, 25th September, 1916.

[We know from experience that our correspondent's complaint is well-founded.—En.]

THE WAR.

GREEK CRISIS.

REVOLUTION EXTENDING: CRETE CAPTURED.

THE LONDON AIR RAID: INTERESTING DETAILS.

PROGRESS ON ALL ALLIED FRONTS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The enemy's trenches were entered east of Neuville St. Vaast and prisoners were taken.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states that south of the Ancre there is artillery activity on both sides.

BRITISH REPULSE THREE ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that three enemy attacks west of Les Boeuifs have been repulsed with loss. There has been active artillery work at many points.

KRUPPS' BRITISH ORDNANCE

A GERMAN ADMISSION OF SUPERIORITY.

LONDON, September 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reverts to General von Falkenhayn's statement regarding the economising of munitions. He quotes a passage forbidding unnecessary firing which says that reprisals must be reduced to the lowest limits and that efforts are to be made, even where there is a necessity for a bombardment to attain the object, with only the absolutely tactical necessary expenditure. The passage urges that in the case of a barrage of fire the guns be fired in a series, allowing each to cool. It seems that Krupp's quality of endurance does not compare with the British ordnance. The correspondent dwells on the thunder of our guns, which do not economise.

General von Falkenhayn urges good observations, without which the fire will be a waste of ammunition. Seeing that the Germans have been driven off practically the whole of the high ground between Thiepval and Fiers, and that their aviators seldom venture amongst ours, it is difficult to understand how this is to be carried out.

THE SOMME SUCCESS.

GREATEST IN 2½ MONTHS FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 25th.

The *Times* correspondent at British Headquarters in France says:—The British troops on the Somme last week won the greatest success in 2½ months' fighting. We captured a German staff map which shows eleven points marked "Vital, on no account to be lost."

We captured the whole ridge of a continuous chain of fortresses, and there has been a ceaseless body to body struggle for ten weeks.

The actual territory won amounts to 33 square miles, but if all the lines of fortresses could be strung endwise they would reach several hundred miles.

The expenditure of artillery ammunition on both sides must have been 25,000,000 rounds.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

IMPORTANT ISSUES PENDING.

ATHENS, September 24th.

Important issues are said to depend on the German reply to the Greek Note, which, according to the newspapers, demands that the Bulgars shall evacuate Macedonia. The Note declares that Greek public opinion, the irritation of which is manifested by frequent revolutionary movements, will not without difficulty countenance any further sojourn of its hereditary enemy on Greek soil and a continuance of his outrages.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

ATHENS, September 25th.

The national movement is extending. Army officers, escaping the vigilance of the authorities, are constantly arriving at Salonika. Their number already exceeds 300. Several have been arrested in the act of leaving various ports. Other Volunteers are steadily flowing into Salonika.

VESSELS SEIZED AND HANDED TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The crew of a Greek steamer at Salonika mutinied and handed the vessel over to the National Committee for the transport of Volunteers.

ANOTHER NOTE TO BERLIN.

ATHENS, September 25th.

It is announced that the Government has addressed a new note to Berlin as regards the Bulgarians capturing a company of Greek soldiers at Florina.

REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

A telegram from Heraklion, Candia, to the Government, says that the military attacked the demonstrators, and several were killed and wounded in the fighting which ensued. The Revolutionaries captured the town and abolished the civil authorities. The gendarmes sided with the Revolutionaries, who are preparing to enter Canea. The whole of the rest of Crete is in the hands of the Revolutionaries.

CRETE CAPITULATES.

ATHENS, September 25th.

Thirty thousand insurgents completely control Crete. The authorities have surrendered all Government buildings.

THE BRITISH BUSY.

LONDON, September 24th.

According to a French official announcement from Salonika, on the left bank of the Struma the British attacked strong Bulgarian detachments north of Kopriva and toward Lake Tchinova. Violent Bulgarian counter-attacks on our left wings were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Serbians progressed north-west of Kajmakalan.

LONDON, September 24th.

A British official message from Salonika says:—On the Struma front we crossed the river at three places at Jeviman, which is on fire and was occupied by the enemy who has been driven before us. We met with strong opposition when attacking Karadzkhvala.

A counter-attack from Neveljen was entirely dispersed. Naval field artillery successfully bombarded enemy trenches east of Neohori.

Our patrols are most active on the Doiran front, where there are unfavourable mist conditions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERBIANS CO-OPERATE.

SALONIKA, September 24th. An official telegram states:—The Serbs, co-operating at Dobrudja, inflicted very heavy casualties on the Bulgars. Eight guns were captured.

ROUMANIAN FRONT.

BUKHAREST, September 25th.

The occupation of Szekely-Udvahely assures the Roumanians possession of one-third of Transylvania—20,000 square kilometres. It also enables the Roumanian front in Transylvania to be shortened from 600 to 300 kilometres.

ROUMANIANS HARVEST OF MEN AND MACHINE GUNS.

BUKHAREST, September 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the northern front in the Caliman Mountains our advance continues, 73 prisoners and a machine gun being captured.

At Hermanstadt we attacked the enemy, capturing 4 officers and 300 men, with 5 machine guns.

In the Jiu Valley partial enemy attacks were repulsed, two machine guns being captured.

The prisoners captured on this front up till the present time total 48 officers and 6,836 men.

At Dobrudja our left flank has progressed and have captured 1 officer and 53 men.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS. GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, September 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* says:—

Five raids have been made by our airmen on railway stations and enemy communications, doing great damage.

Five hostile machines were destroyed in the air fighting yesterday and two others were driven down damaged.

Five of our machines are missing.

ZEPPELIN OVER CALAIS.

IGNOMINIOUS RETREAT.

PARIS, September 24th.

A *communiqué* states that a Zeppelin appeared at Calais but retreated from a furious bombardment without dropping any bombs.

Seven of our aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs on factories at Rombach and Thienville.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 24th.

A *communiqué* says:—A German attack on the Bois la Abbe Farm, and southward, was dispersed, leaving numerous dead.

We easily repulsed German attacks on Pepper Hill and southeast of Thiaumont.

There have been twenty-nine aerial fights on the Somme. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, two of which were on fire; three were badly hit and fell disabled; four were compelled to descend in their own lines; and six were brought down between Chaulnes and Ayre, one on fire. A Fokker was killed, on fire, north of Chalons, and another seemed badly hit. An enemy aeroplane, riddled at close quarters, came down at Pepper Hill. A Fokker dived with her nose down into its own lines east of St. Mihiel.

A French pilot chased a German pilot twelve miles over the enemy's lines in Lorraine, killed a passenger and compelled the machine to descend. Another enemy machine came down in the Forest of Germany. Two machines dived abnormally in their own lines in the Vosges, after fights with our pilots.

In the aerial battle on most of the front, a score of enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Our artillery was active north of the Somme; the enemy replied but feebly.

ESSEN BOMBED.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

PARIS, September 24th.

A *communiqué* states that two French aeroplanes dropped twelve bombs on Essen and returned safely.

The fight was one of 500 miles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TWO DESTROYED ZEPPELINS.

HOW THEY CAME DOWN.

LONDON, September 25th.

Details of the fate of the two Zeppelins brought down in Essex are now available.

One fell blazing in a field close to the high road, striking a tree in its descent, tearing off branches, which partly broke its fall.

The debris was piled up in a great mass 16 feet high.

In falling the Zeppelin emptied out 35 bombs.

Some of the crew had apparently jumped from it while it was at a great altitude, as bodies, including that of the Commander, were found as far as a mile away with necks broken.

Police and troops are guarding the wreck, which great crowds are visiting.

THE SECOND ZEPPELIN.

The second Zeppelin came down close to a cottage near the coast.

Watchers were aroused by the drone of the engines and saw a Zeppelin lumbering seawards at a height of 300 feet.

It suddenly turned inland and floated down scraping the tree tops till it settled on the earth. Then curses came from the gondolas and some guttural English.

The crew clambered out and the Commander thundered at the door of the cottage, but received no answer. All conferred together, then there were three explosions, smashing the windows.

THE DESTROYED RAIDERS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

LONDON, September 24th.

The official account of the air-raid concludes:—The casualties in London are:—Twenty-nine killed and ninety-nine injured. Detailed reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received. The two raiders which were brought down in Essex are both large and of a new pattern. Fourteen or fifteen airships participated in the attack.

The south-eastern, eastern, east-midland Counties and Lincolnshire were the principal localities visited.

The attack on London was carried out by two airships from the south-east, between one and two o'clock in the morning, and one from the east, between twelve and one o'clock. Aeroplanes were sent up.

Bombs were dropped on the southern and south-eastern districts.

A later message says:—The details of the Metropolitan casualties are:—Seventeen men, eight women, and three children killed; and forty-five men, thirty-seven women and seventeen children injured.

PROVINCIAL DAMAGE SLIGHT.

LONDON, September 24th.

It is officially announced that there is slight damage in the provinces, with the exception of one east-midland town, where there were two killed and eleven injured.

There is some damage in the Metropolitan area, but not of a military nature.

TWELVE RAIDERS PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, September 24th.

It is estimated now that twelve airships participated in the raid.

A considerable number of small dwelling houses and shops were demolished in the Metropolitan area, and a number of fires broke out. Two factories were injured, empty railway trucks destroyed and the permanent way slightly damaged in two places.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, September 25th.

An official return of the casualties in the Metropolitan area gives the following figures:—

	Killed	Injured
Men	17	45
Women	8	37
Children	3	17
Total	28	99

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ACTIVITIES. LINER SEIZED BY GERMANS.

THE HAGUE, September 25th.

The Germans have seized a Dutch liner and have taken her to Zebrugge.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

SOME STUBBORN FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 24th.

A Russian *communiqué* says that there is stubborn fighting in places from the Pripiet to the Roumanian frontier, where the enemy is strongly resisting our advance.

On the Upper Sereth, we repelled all counter-attacks and took fifteen hundred prisoners.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTUGUESE SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF A NAVAL GUN.

LISBON, September 24th.

It is officially announced that the Portuguese column which crossed the Rovuma River, at Ntica, occupied Taidia and captured a naval gun.

The main column captured Tokoto, seized war material which had been abandoned by the enemy, also the barracks at Migomba and a factory over down the Rovuma.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINGAPORE WAR LOAN.

SINGAPORE, September 24th.

A Government War Loan, in the form of 5 per cent. local bonds, will be issued shortly in the Straits Settlements.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] SHANGHAI, September 25th.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

The Military Governor of Canton, General Luk Wing Ting, has informed the Central Government that he will assume his duties at Canton on the 26th inst.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

The Premier, Duan Kee Shui, has tendered his resignation and recommended as his successor, Chai Sai Cheong, who was Premier under Yuan Shih-kai's regime.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.15 p.m., September 23rd. Warning. Low-pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

9 a.m., September 24th. Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, developing.

11 a.m., September 25th. Typhoon in about 117 deg. Long. E. and 19 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

DISGUST WITH TURKISH ATROCITIES.

CAUSES OF GRAND SHERIF'S REVOLT.

It is reliably stated that the Grand Sherif of Mecca has declared that the reasons which prompted him to take action were the wholesale hanging and persecution of Arabs, the atrocities in Syria and Armenia, the departure of the Turkish Government from the traditions laid down by the old Sultans, and the Porte's treatment of the Sherif's family in Hejaz.

When the news of the Sherif's movement reached Syria, Djemal Pasha stayed the executioners then decided on far fear of aggravating the situation, but he ultimately deported a great number of the most prominent Arabs. It is interesting to note that the prisoners include one of the crew of the Khdivin yacht Mah-russa, which has been in the Bosphorus since the late Khedive, Abbas Hilmi's, defection. He states that he and 20 others were forcibly enrolled. The Sherif's son before the rising specially went to Damascus to persuade Djemal to cease hanging the Arab notables, but he refused.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held at the City Hall last evening the President, Major D. Macdonald, presiding over a large attendance of members, which included the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. T. F. Hugh, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. W. Jack, Mr. M. A. Murray (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. W. Nicholson, and Mr. R. Henderson (Hon. Secretary).

The report of the Committee was as follows:—

"Your Committee have pleasure in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1916. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,057.39 against \$5,127.13 last year. St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a concert, which proved most successful. The proceeds of the concert, \$2,867.04, were distributed as follows:—\$100 to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and \$100 to the Lord Provost of Glasgow for Scottish War Charities; \$50 to Mrs. Macdonald's London Scottish Comforts Fund; \$25 to the Scottish Women's Hospitals and \$34.65 to the Union Church Working Party for comfort to the Argyll and Sutherland on active service. During the year applications for assistance were received and the sum of \$289.25 was expended. Your Committee deeply regret to record the death of Captain G. M. Alison, Lieut. C. C. F. Cunningham and Mr. C. L. Maxwell. Captain Alison and Lieut. Cunningham were killed in action in France. Seventeen new members joined the Society during the year and it is hoped members will continue to give their assistance by bringing forward new names. Mr. G. M. Young, the Vice-President, resigned on leaving Hongkong last December and this vacancy has not been filled. Mr. A. Forbes having gone home on leave Mr. W. Nicholson was invited by the Committee to take his place. Your Committee are indebted to Mr. G. B. Dunnett for kindly auditing the accounts."

The President, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that mention was made in the report of the deaths of Capt. Alison, Lieut. Cunningham, and Mr. Maxwell. Since the report had been compiled they had heard of the deaths of Lieut. R. G. Munro and Lieut. A. B. Shewan, both well-known to them all, and who had fallen fighting in France. Their names would be added to the many gallant Scots who had made the great sacrifice in defence of King and Empire, and the great cause of freedom and justice, which they all valued so greatly. (Applause.) During the year there had been very few applications for assistance, and that had enabled them to pay to the credit account \$510.29. The concert held on St. Andrew's Day proved very successful, and, profiting by experience, they were able to reduce their expenditure, and to hand over to the War Charities a sum of \$289, which had been sent home for various purposes. The Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE seconded, and the report and accounts were unanimously approved.

NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the proposition of Mr. F. GRAHAM, seconded by Capt. CARTER, Mr. A. G. Gordon was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

In returning thanks, Mr. Gordon said he had had much experience of the Society's work, and he would do all he could to carry out the duties as far as lay in his power.

Mr. R. M. DYER was elected Vice-President on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and the new Vice-President briefly returned thanks.

Mr. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. HENDERSON (Hon. Secretary) were unanimously re-elected to their respective positions.

The retiring Committee were re-appointed as follows:—Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. W. Nicholson, W. C. Jack and R. Sutherland, with the addition of Mr. A. O. Lang in place of Mr. R. M. Dyer.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Regarding the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, Major MACDONALD said that in view of the fact that the war was still on he did not think they could do better than hold a concert on St. Andrew's Day. It was for the incoming President to say what was best to be done on that day.

Mr. Gordon said he thoroughly agreed with Major Macdonald that a concert should be held in view of the success achieved last year.

It was subsequently decided to again celebrate St. Andrew's Day with a concert, the proceeds to be devoted to war charities.

SOCIABILITY.

In the course of few remarks, the new President urged a return to the "good old days" when they had convivial gatherings for every festival in Scottish history throughout the year. In that respect previous Committees were far ahead of the present one. There was always something happening which tended to keep Scots together; now they had nothing. He thought something more could be done in regard to social gatherings; after the war, of course. "We want to revive the spirit of our forefathers," he added, "and bring this great Scottish organisation once more into life." (Applause.)

Major MACDONALD said that that was a question which was entirely in the hands of the new President, and it was in his power to carry it through.

The meeting terminated with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Major Macdonald for his valuable services as President during the past year.

WHY CAPT. FRYATT WAS MURDERED.

TO STOP GERMAN HOPES OF BRITISH MERCY.

Why Captain Fryatt was murdered in such a hurry and who were chiefly responsible is made clear in an article in the chief Prussian Conservative paper, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, by Professor Kruckmann. Captain Fryatt was murdered with the deliberate intention of exasperating British public opinion and of enabling the Pan-Germans, annexationists, and anti-Bethmannites to cry, "England will never forgive us now, we must fight her to the last drop of blood."

In other words, Captain Fryatt's murder was a political crime, intended to "hold" once and for all the growing hopes of many Germans that the fate of the bulk of the nation might possibly be avoided by sacrificing the man really responsible for the war. That such hopes have recently been entertained in some quarters is unquestionable. Professor Kruckmann in the course of a long harangue says: "Anyone who had taken the trouble to study the English character could not help saying when he received the news of Fryatt's execution, 'Now we have burned our boats.' This news is important not because it satisfies our lust for revenge, but because we now know that whether we like it or not we have got to wade through the swamp."

"If previously there was just a possibility of coming to some arrangement with England without completely defeating her, that possibility has now vanished for ever. England will never forgive us for Captain Fryatt. Her national pride has never been so injured, and for the period of this war as well as for the succeeding peace there is no earthly possibility of reaching tolerable relations."

REPARATION AS A CONDITION OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Asquith, replying to Sir E. Carson, said: "The Government are of opinion that this country would not tolerate the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war until reparation had been made for the murder of Captain Fryatt, and similar outrages." (Cheers.) Some of our Allies have suffered from brutalities even more gross and on a more extended scale than ourselves from the action of German authorities. We are in consultation with them as to the best and most effective steps to be taken, and as to what conditions should be exacted in the terms of peace to secure reparation and satisfy justice. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Thorne: Are the Government prepared to make a declaration that the Kaiser Wilhelm is "wanted" for wilful murder in regard to this particular case? (Cheers.)

TIGRIS BLAME.

OFFICERS' "VACATED" POSITIONS.

The report of the Vincent Commission on the medical arrangements and transport in Mesopotamia is not to be made public, Mr. Chamberlain stated recently in the House of Commons. He submitted that since the Statutory Commission had been appointed the report of the Vincent Commission was *sub judice*. An advance copy of the report which he had seen mentioned certain officers by name as having a grave responsibility in connection with the state of affairs disclosed by the investigation. For various reasons the Commission had been unable to examine any of these officers, but meanwhile the officers named had vacated their positions and new appointments had been made.

Sir Edward Carson: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there are still very unsatisfactory reports coming from Mesopotamia?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am aware that everything is not yet satisfactory. All I can say is that the difficulties of transport have not yet been wholly overcome and cannot be wholly overcome for some little time, but I believe matters have very much improved.

LOYAL TO BRITISH RULE.

NATIVES GRATEFUL FOR DEFEAT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

A letter has been received by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society from native headmen at Aden expressing appreciation of the assistance of a British naval force in repelling a recent hostile attack by the Mad Mullah.

When the Mad Mullah had captured Taseera and was about to kill off the inhabitants timely help came from a British ship. In the words of the headmen: "The continuance of fire was most effective and so terrible that the brute Mad Mullah had to run away from his fortified position, and we believe he will no more try to come back to the place."

"Surely we have found in the commander a saviour of our place and people. May God give him long life and prosperity to enhance such heroic works."

The knowledge that they can get timely help to save them from any trouble has created in the minds of the people, continues the letter, "wonderful faith and loyalty in the Idealistic British Rule."

"We take this opportunity of expressing that we are under the greatest obligation to the British rule."

UNsung HEROES.

AN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

"You must never suppose that the only deeds of heroism are those that get into despatches and win decorations," said a wounded senior officer landed at Southampton recently. "scores of thousands of V.C.s have been earned by our fellows since July 1st."

Take this last "do," now, from Pozieres, the one I was knocked out in. I was knocked over in a bit of a hollow. I was rather dazed at first. Then I heard the order given several times for our chaps to get back to the trench. I saw a big, burly, dark chap with a queerly bent nose, making back for our trench. It was queer to see him striding back in that jerky, hesitating sort of way, as though a string were pulling him after the Boches, but not strong enough to overcome the pressure the other way of discipline.

"He was just on the edge of my hole when he swung right round, facing the Boches, and I saw what he saw, twenty or thirty paces off. Two of our men were down, wounded, and three Boches were prodding at them with their bayonets, meaning to take them a long back, you see, as prisoners. The poor devil struggled up to their feet and fell again. They'd nothing in their hands. The Boches were yelling at them to get on, and as one fell again a Boche kicked him on the side of the head."

"At that, my big chap with the twisted nose let out a roar like an angry bull. 'You dirty German swine!' he yelled, and he made one bolt of it for those Boches. Mind, there were plenty of bullets flying, and there wasn't sign of another man of ours about then on his feet. Run! That fellow fairly bounded over the broken ground. The Boches ran, too, and they yelled and screamed like frightened women. One of them got clear away; but my dark chap struck one through the back, and the other he just jumped on, brought him down, and smashed him."

CRAWL WITH WOUNDED PICK-UP-BACK.

"The fire got a bit hotter, and I saw no more of the dark chap. Must have been bowled over, I thought. And I was sorry for that. But five minutes later the fire slackened again, and next thing I saw was my dark chap crawling past the side of my hole with one of those wounded men of ours on his back. I thought that was pretty good for him. But ten minutes later I changed if he didn't come striding past me again, no crawling this time; walking at his full height, and with a regular swing, as if he'd been crossing a parade ground, instead of a ploughed-up, No-Man's-Land, with a dropping fire falling all across it."

"I plainly saw him get hold of that other wounded man of ours and fix him across his back; but then he went down on hands and knees and started crawling back for the trench. You see, he'd got the right himself, but preferred to give the other fellow a better chance by crawling; though, mind you, it's not easy over ground like that. I lay very low, partly to escape fire, and partly because I didn't want to attract that dark chap's attention, or I felt he'd come out again for me; and it was hardly to be expected he'd get through three trips alive."

"I felt sure that if I could just lie there and rest a bit I could manage to get in all right on my own; and I promised myself I'd find out who this dark chap was with the twisted nose was and let his company commander know the stamp of man he was."

THRILLING AIR FIGHT.

GUNNERS ON BOTH SIDES LEAVE OFF FIRING TO WATCH.

An officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, writing to his mother in South Kensington, describes a thrilling air fight which took place recently in France.

"The Huns came out, as they generally do, in a squadron of six machines," he says. "We had six ready for them, and there was a tremendous amount of manoeuvring for the best position. Suddenly one of our old defenceless patrol planes, which was flying very low, and the latter, performing the most extraordinary antics in the air, managed to escape, although the Hun chased our man down to within 300 feet of the British guns before giving up."

"The Hun then climbed and had risen to a fair height, when one of our fighters dived at him and fired, but his shots missed and he dashed past the Hun, who gave chase. Our man zig-zagged for position, but the German, who was blazing with his machine gun, seemed glued to the Briton's tail. All of a sudden another of our fighters appeared; he seemed to nosedive from the very skies. He caught the Hun, was behind him and then above him before the enemy could realise what was happening. The Hun tried hard to escape and did a 'bank' towards his own lines, but our chap must have hit him, as he suddenly hovered and started volplaning slowly down. He would have escaped into his own lines, but as he crossed our trenches a furious rifle fire broke out and suddenly he dropped like a stone. Both our planes returned safely."

"So thrilling was the fight that the artillery of both sides stopped firing. All the gunners in the neighbourhood and all the supporting infantry got out of their shelters to watch. There was silence save for the noise of the three planes fighting, and when the Hun was brought down wild cheers broke out all along our line."

"When it was over both sides went back and bombarded each other more furiously than ever, just to make up for lost time."

ions to the British rule and receive its honors. May God keep the British flag for ever over us; under its shelter we are happy and thriving in content."

Also, we wish the British and the Allies success and thorough victory in the Great European fight for freedom and justice."

"STICK-IT" ENGLISH.

GOOD OLD COUNTY TROOPS.

[FROM W. BEACH THOMAS.]

Again both ends of our lines—indeed, the extreme ends—have been pushed forward in the face of artillery fire of high density. Up and down our trenches or along imaginary lines of approach the 4.2 and 5.9 shells—shrapnel following close on high explosives—have shifted to and fro with the restless constancy of a swarm of gnats under a hedgerow. You would think nothing would live under the incubus, but some troops seem almost to flourish under it.

Over the Pozieres area I had watched these "columns of cloud by day" rise and re-arise with sickening iteration from the neighbourhood of our trenches. One reach was held, as I know, by English troops fighting alongside Over-sea troops. I make no invidious comparisons between soldiers from different parts of the Empire. They fight in different ways. Their virtues emerge in different forms. Their courage has different features—that is all. In possession of courage all are at the top. The peculiar form of English courage is chiefly shown, I think, in power to "stick it."

The Sussex troops holding trenches in this quarter "stick it" for more than a week, not as an achievement in itself but as a preparation for an attack. Their long endurance just tuned them up for the aggressive venture that was meditated; and you must cultivate a vivid impression of what artillery fire is before you can understand what such patience means. No one will ever know what this backing of good old English county obstinacy has done for the success of our armies.

"I've had enough." In the particular action of which I write heroic deeds, though many, have less impressed themselves on the fighters' memories than what I may call the idiomatic ways and behaviour of the men. "Not so much of your 'mercy' and more of your 'come along,'" said one soldier to a trembling captive.

A sergeant who had nothing but an empty Vêry-light pistol covered and cowed a German officer who held an automatic pistol fully loaded. The two men met face to face in a German trench and looked at one another "it seemed for a minute" before the German's pistol dropped and his hands went up, with the confession, made in perfect English: "Friend, I've had enough." The sergeant stuck the duel of looks the longer. Perhaps if some of our English people had a little more idiomatic German they might find it useful. We happened to have one officer on this occasion with an exceptional knowledge of German who induced a large shell-holeful of the enemy to surrender by telling them when it would be safe for them to come out. This they did at the due and dusky hour, and much amused their captor, who had taken big risks in exposing himself by punctiliously shaking hands with him as they fled by.

There were never soldiers less full of rancour or bitterness than these essentially English troops. The men are as little intoxicated at victory as disturbed by suffering. All words of praise and high admiration, all big words about heroism and patriotism, all thoughts of dramatic ecstasy fall to the ground before such soldiers. They are just English; and the world will serve. It is not easy perhaps to find a better.

EMPIRE AND HOME RULE.

OVER-SEAS VISITORS ON COMING READJUSTMENTS.

References to the Home Rule situation were made in the Mansion House, Dublin, last month, when twelve members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, representing Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, were entertained by the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., welcoming the visitors, said the Dominions were great because they were free and loyal. As visitors to the centre of Imperial authority they would find that black spots only existed where freedom was denied. When Ireland took her place among the freely governed nations of the Empire no gem in the Imperial diadem would shine more brilliantly.

Sir James Carroll (New Zealand), said we were on the threshold of great changes, which were going to do that for which Ireland had striven. The Irish cause must be considered in the great supreme court which would follow the war. Our Empire required readjusting and rebuilding. The Dominions had now reached manhood and must be partners in a great Empire. Ireland would not then be solitary, knocking at the door for Home Rule. She could never get it herself. She needed federal company in effecting what was justice, not only to Ireland, but to all other parts of the Empire.

Senator Keating (Australia) said that when the war was over the position of the Empire and the correlation of its parts would have to be determined with a single objective, that the Empire should be able to perfect its own developments and stand supreme.

DEMAND FOR LOYAL TOAST.

At a banquet given by the Nationalist members to the Empire Parliamentary Association delegates in Dublin last month, Mr. Dillon, in welcoming the delegates, finished by coupling the names of Mr. Glynn and Sir James Carroll, of New Zealand.

Mr. Orchard (Australia) said that in all gatherings of that kind in Australia it was usual to honour the toast of the King, and as that had not been done that night he could not remain. He then left the room.

Mr. Dillon explained that he had been decided that there should be a toast. The health of the King was, however, honoured and "God Save the King" sung. Mr. Orchard then returned to the room.

GERMANY'S FORMER TRADE WITH ALLIES.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

In a discussion of the ban which the Entente Allies propose to put on German trade, a writer in the *New York Times* *Analyst* points out the opportunity which such a ban would open for the extension of the foreign commerce of the United States. Equally important with the chances afforded to American producers and merchants by a cessation of exports from Germany to the Allies would be the openings which would be made in the opposite direction—by the stoppage of German buying in "enemy" countries "for it could not be expected that the Teutonic Powers would continue to patronize markets which refused to take Teutonic products in exchange. Should the Allies carry out their announced intention, 'the whole trade will be thrown into the melting-pot.' The writer proceeds:—

Germany's purchases from the Allies in 1913 were valued at \$788,624,000, which was considerably less than the value of her exports to them, but an average of the five years ended with 1913 shows a substantial balance in favour of the Allies. During that period her exports to the United Kingdom, Russia, France, and Italy averaged \$859,947,000, while she took goods from those countries of an average value of \$742,982,200. The United Kingdom, in particular, will stand to lose heavily by the disruption of trade relations, for she had an average favourable balance of well over \$75,000,000 a year in her commerce with Germany, and in 1913 the balance reached \$132,000,000. The figures of German imports for each of the five years and from each of the nations named were:—

German Imports from		United Kingdom.		Russia.	
1909	\$173,563,000	\$327,336,000			
1910	133,984,000	322,784,000			
1911	134,112,000	322,232,000			
1912	202,224,000	366,606,000			
1913	210,294,000	341,904,000			
5-yr. av.	192,830,400	352,190,400			
German Imports from		France.		Italy.	
1909	\$110,424,000	\$69,606,000			
1910	122,112,000	65,860,000			
1911	125,556,000	68,352,000			
1912	132,528,000	73,104,000			
1913	140,208,000	73,248,000			
5-yr. av.	127,426,800	70,539,000			

A glance at the table gives Germany's principal imports from the Allies will show that there are fully as many opportunities for us on that side of the trade as on the other. A large number of the chief articles are already manufactured or produced here, and in many cases it would no doubt be feasible to increase our output enough to supply Germany's requirements. For example, she imported cereals to the average value of more than \$140,000,000 during the five years 1909-13, and there can be little doubt that we could furnish a very large part of her needs in that direction, as we could in horses, poultry, butter, potatoes, and some of the various other farm-products which she bought in large quantities. The same is true of many of the other raw materials and manufactured goods of which the trade was composed. Among them may be mentioned iron, coal, and cotton and wooden products.

But, while our interest lies mainly, perhaps in the chance which, in all probability, we shall have to extensively increase our exports, there is another, and less favourable, side of the situation. It is obvious that if the Allies lost a market which before the war was worth nearly \$750,000,000 a year to them, and the Germans one which took their products to the value of over \$850,000,000 annually, they will try to find other markets in their place.

COMING OF TITANIC STRUGGLE.

Therein lie serious possibilities for the United States; for many predict, not without reason, that unless adequate defensive measures are taken American manufacturers will have to face severe competition at home. It is, of course, very unlikely that any attempt would be made by producers in other countries to flood our markets with raw materials, for with the handicap of freight against them they could hardly hope to successfully compete with us in that respect. In the case of manufactured goods, however, a different aspect is presented. As soon as the war is over, the belligerent countries will undoubtedly strive not only to regain their former position in international commerce, but to extend their foreign trade as much as possible. It will be a titanic struggle, with competition much keener than it ever was in ante-bellum days. With some of the old channels of commerce blocked by the Allies' proposed economic war on Germany, efforts must be directed to new fields. The United States, being the world's biggest market, and having a greater purchasing power than any other country, is naturally the most promising one for a commercial invasion.

RETURN OF SOLDIERS TO CIVIL LIFE.

The restoration of peace will be followed by the return of millions of men to productive activity. It is not at all unlikely, in the event of a decisive victory, that a very much larger proportion of the population of the warring nation will be engaged in productive employment than was the case before the war. Indeed, with women being very generally trained in industrial pursuits, that may prove to be true even if large standing armies are still maintained. Under such conditions, wages in the warring countries might fall very much. On the other hand, wages in this country are now higher than ever before, and the tendency is still decidedly upwards. While it is probable that the readjustment which is expected to follow the cessation of hostilities may check that tendency, it by no means necessarily follows that there will be a liquidation of labour in this country. Experience has shown that labour seldom relinquishes an advantage once obtained, and only depression of long duration would bring anything like a reduction in pay."

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FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographs Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Markets in Various Shades. TELEPHONE 1919 11636

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY Tuesday, 26th Sept.—4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Sports. Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders. TO-NIGHT 3 p.m.—Night Fete at the V.R.C. Thursday, 28th Sept.—4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Sports. Saturday, 30th Sept.—11 a.m.—Hongkong Club, Thirtieth and Final Half-Yearly Drawing of 116 Debentures. 11.20 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

香港中外新報 CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY. Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community. Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc. Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 102, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. 121, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Chargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 30th November.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamer Sails, On 10th Oct.

LONDON ... "CITY OF MANILA" ...

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

104

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

PORT COURBET ... On 26th Sept. 8 A.M.

HONGKONG, PAROI and HAIPHONG "SUNG-KIANG" ... On 26th Sept. 10 A.M.

HANGHAI ... On 26th Sept. 4 P.M.

AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TAMING" ... On 26th Sept. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... On 26th Sept. 4 P.M.

BRANGLAI ... On 1st Oct. 11 P.M.

MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" ... On 2nd Oct. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LENTAN" and SS. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans Staterooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOHOW," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai about every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

"HAI TAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 26th Sept., at 2 P.M.

"HAI HONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

SS. "SHIRALA," 5,308 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 27th September.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail (Str. from Colombo)	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	1916	1916	1916	1916
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 20
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NOVA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	KASHGAR	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 28	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	ARABIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hong Kong About
NOVARA	TUESDAY, 26th September.
NOVA	TUESDAY, 10th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.
MALTA	MONDAY, 6th November.
NANKIN	SUNDAY, 19th November.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETZENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at MARSEILLES (if calling about)	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURES	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.
	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iriawa	21,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Nomura	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawanishi	12,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, JOHANNESBURG and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Yashikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	TUESDAY, 26th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,400	SUNDAY, 15th Oct.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Yashikawa	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. Totsuwa	12,500	MONDAY, 9th Oct., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	TSUYAMA MARU Capt. ...	16,000	SATURDAY, 21st Oct.
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For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon
SEIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	THURS., 9th Nov. Noon. Leave Kobe.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	FRI., 17th Nov., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports. § Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABRICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Sails, On 26th Sept.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... 13 knots ... THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

King's Building, (219)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... On 26th Sept.

YOKOHAMA ... On 26th Sept.

MADEIRA ... On 26th Sept.

TOURANE and SAIGON ... On or about 10th Oct.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA. VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA. "HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Shanghai and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETZENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct., at 7 A.M.

"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA.

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fueno ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"OTTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at 9 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.

† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

‡ Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	21st Oct.	On 10th Oct. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
AGENTS

